Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL X.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1810. 2685.

Sales at Vendue.

every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD

the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets,

Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

articulars of which will be expressed in bills of the day——All kinds of goods ch are on limitation and the prices of ch are established, can at any time be ved and purchased at the lowest limitation prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

nted to Hire for the ensuing Year,

NEGRO MAN, who can work in the e, and take care of horses. Apply to PRINTER.

November 14. d

FRESH FRUIT.

subscriber has just received and offers for sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins
boxes.

ALSO,

36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

Just Published,

[Price 12 and a half Cents.]

r sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-street,

Discourse on the Resurrection of the Body:

the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College.

November 10.

NEW ALMANAC.

COTTOM & STEWART,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR

ALMANAC,

For 1810.

ntaining, besides the astronomical calculaons, a variety of useful and entertaining matr.

ALSO,

GERMAN ALMANCS,

For 1810.

For saleb the Gross, Dozen, or single e

October

harles Slade & Thos. Grimshaw,

HAVING entered into partnership in the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer r sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf, general assortment of CORDAGE and HIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at eir rope-walk, they will receive orders for y description of Cordage warranted to be de out of the best materials and manufacred in such a manner as will bear the inection of the best judges.

N. B. A liberal price will be always given HEMP of the best quality.

November 24. d

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land, anted by the state of Virginia for Military vices during the revolutionary war. This d lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to amongst the best in the state. It will be d a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the tern country, will sell the FARM on ch he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles n Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferand about the same from the Potomac ge crossing to the city of Washington—a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, coning about 470 acres, on which is a convet dwelling house, large enough for a genfamily, together with all the outhouses able, all new or nearly so; an orchard of le trees of selected fruit, together with rent other fruit trees, a proportion of imved meadow for the scythe, and a large tion more may easily be made. Any perinclined to purchase may know the terms pplication to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining said farm, or the subscriber on the prescs.

E. Dulin.

For Freight or Charter,

The Barque

George William,

Burthen 160 tons,

STEPHEN HOPKINS, Master.

Apply to

John G. Ladd,

Who has for sale, now landing from said barque,

118 quarter casks first quality Sherry Wine
40 chests Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas, of the latest importation.

The above entitled to debenture.

Dec. 30.

Liverpool Coal for Sale,

On board the ship Allegany, Capt. Morris, laying at Conway's wharf.

Apply to

James Patton.

Dec. 27. eo2w

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has

Recommenced the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality--He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 2. dtf.

☞ BUTTER.

4000 lbs. firkin Butter, in good shipping order

20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.
40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Snuffs,

Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

With a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

November 28.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles, by wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt
20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags
5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality in casks
1000 New England do. do.
200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackarel
50 tons Plaister Paris
20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.
10 hhds. Jamaica, Antigua and Demarara Rum
4 pipes French and ditto Brandy
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
50 bbls. do. do. different qualities
2 hhds. Copperas

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
and
Hyson Skin, } TEAS.

Madeira,
Lisbon,
Claret, and
Catalonia } WINES.

Holland and Country Gin
New England Rum in hhds and bbls.
Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.
Marunique Cordials, in boxes
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey per gallon, Figblue,
Molasses in hhds. Spanish Flotant Indigo,
Spanish Cigars, Butter,
Harris's and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco in kegs,
Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento,
Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Candles,
Malaga Raisins in boxes,
Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,
Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garrett's and Leiper's Snuff in bottles.
London and Philadelphia Mustard,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

ALSO,

A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and
30 hhds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.

November 20.

FOR FREIGHT,

The staunch, fast sailing SCHOONER

General Johnston,

Burthen about one hundred tons, Stephen L. Davis, master.—Apply to

John G. Ladd.

January 4.

LIBERAL WAGES

WILL be given for a smart active BOY and GIRL for the ensuing year

Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 26.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine.
8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Seine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

LANDING

From the sloop Ranger, Captain Campbell, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

30 tons Plaister Paris
20 barrels New-England Rum
100 kegs Salmon
4 chests Hyson Tea
30 coils Grass Rope
5000 yards Tow Cloth
33 casks Goshen Cheese, of a superior quality.

IN STORE,

30,000 weight Green Coffee
25 hogsheads and 20 barrels Muscovado Sugars
10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of a superior quality.
50 cases Florence Oil, 12 bottles each
100 bolts Ravens Duck
100 reams Writing Paper.
30 barrels Tanners Oil
3 casks Sperm Oil
4 pipes 4th proof Alicant Brandy
4 puncheons Jamaica Rum
200 barrels Mess No. 1 & No. 2 Beef
50 barrels Prime Pork
150 boxes Brown Soap
6 casks Timothy Seed
50 boxes Cod Fish
50 Do. No. 1 & 3 Chocolate
10 barrels Salmon
20,000 lbs Soal Leather
30 packages Shoes different qualities.
30 casks Bellona Gunpowder
1 case German Checks.

WANTED,

1000 busnels clean Rye, for which Cash will be given.

Apply as above.

The Subscriber

Has received the following articles:

New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the first quality
Mississippi Cotton of the first quality
Cogniac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin

London Particular Madeira
Sherry
Lisbon } WINES

Superior Claret in cases

Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong, &
Bohea } TEAS.

Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels
Gunpowder
P. P. Patent Shot, from B. B. to No. 9
Mould Shot, B L. and S S. C.
Salt Petre, double refined
Spanish Flotant Indigo
Copperas of the 1st quality
Fresh Nutmegs
Pimento and black Pepper,
Demijohns,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low by the wholesale or retail.

TO RENT,

A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.

James Sanderson.

Nov 3]

The Subscriber

Will dispose of at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday the 20th day of Jan. on the premises,

The House and Lot on King-street,

Now occupied by Mr. Thomas Shreeve, reserving to himself, his heirs and assigns, a free passage at all times from & to the twanty feet alley in the back of the lot, to and from the house now occupied by Mr. Rt. Gray, and the Buildings back of said house.

The terms of sale, one half cash, for the other half a note with a good endorser, payable in ninety days from the day of sale, and negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria.

Stephen Cooke.

January 3

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaister of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14. d

☞ *New Hardware Store.*

ADAM LYNN & CO.

Have received by the ship DUMFRIES, *from Liverpool, via Baltimore,*

A large and general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, japanned & brass Ware:

Which they now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at their store, corner of King and Royal-streets, lately occupied by *Peter Sherron.*

They have also for sale,

Barr-Iron and Steel.

December 11.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Alexandria, a young MILCH COW between three and four years of age. She is a deep red, except a line from her shoulders to the end of her tail; she has a fair countenance, white horns and slim; likswise short legged, white feet, &c. The mark on her ears is thought to be a crop off her right, and a bit from underneath—th left a swallow's tail and a bit from the same. Whoever will deliver said Cow to me shall be entitled to the above reward.

Jonathan Field.

January 5. 3t

HATS FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED BY

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

.2 cases gentlemens and youths hats, of various qualities, among which are a few patent silk, black and drab.

ALSO ON HAND,

A few chests young Hyson Tea, of superior quality.

Muscovado Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Writing and Wrapping Paper.
Sheathing do.
Liverpool Salt, and
A few tons European Coals.
Also a general assortment Shoes.

January 2. eo1w

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809.

Ordered, that the executor of Wm. Fitzhugh of Chatham, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste,

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Fitzhugh, Esquire, of Chatham, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to Alexander Moore, Register of Wills of Alexandria, on or before the 23d day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1809.

Robert Randolph,

Executor of Wm. Fitzhugh, of Chatham.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *December* 19.

DEBATE
ON THE JOINT RESOLUTION

Approving the conduct of the Executive in relation to the refusal to receive any further communication from Francis Jas. Jackson.

[CONTINUED.]

In committee of the whole Mr. BASSET in the chair—

[*Mr. Emott's Speech continued.*]

I must beg you, sir, here to recollect that when Mr. Smith wrote this leter he had seen the instructions of the 23d of January which, tho' they may be deemed offensive, are precise and clear, and that Mr. Jackson had not only solemnly pledged himself that Mr. Erskine had no other instructions, but had placed the right of disavowal on this very circumstance. Now, in what I have just read to you, I perceive a direct charge of falsehood given by Mr. Smith to Mr. Jackson, inasmuch as the Secretary not only intimates that Mr. Erskine had several sets or grades of propositions in the same instruction, but attempts to make out the charge by Mr. Erskine's assurances and correspondence. In doing this Mr. Smith insinuates that the British government have acted perfidiously towards this country in refusing to carry into effect the arrangement, and stamps falsehood on the face of the official acts of that government. For you will recollect that by the letter to Mr. Pinkney of the 27th May, it appears that Mr. Canning declared to him that Mr. Erskine had acted "not only without authority, but in direct opposition to the most precise instructions," and the order in council of the 24th May, declares that the agreement "is not such as was authorised by his majesty's instructions."

I am not about to question the propriety of this measure. It is perhaps right, and it might have been necessary, if the executive had this impression, to avow it; but it does appear to me, that if Mr. Smith deemed such a course of correspondence proper and justifiable on his part, he should not have been so ready to take fire at any insinuation not more gross. Let me say too, that not perceiving the necessity or utility in the then existing state of things, of the remarks, I do most sincerely regret they were made. Their tendency is certainly not to bring about to a happy termination our disputes with Great Britain.

We will now, sir, pass to the reply of Mr. Jackson of the 23d of October. In answer to the renewed call for an explanation of the disavowal he says:

"His majesty was pleased to disavow the agreement concluded between you and Mr. Erskine, because it was concluded in violation of that gentleman's instructions, and altogether without authority to subscribe to the terms of it. These instructions I now understand by your letter, as well as from the obvious deduction which I took the liberty of making in mine of the 11th inst. were at the time in substance made known to you; no stronger illustration, therefore can be given of the deviation from them, which occurred, than by a reference to the terms of your agreement."

Here again it is said this evil spirit of insinuation has embodied itself, and it has been discovered lurking in the latter sentence in which Mr. Jackson states that the instructions of Mr. Erskine, which with a reference to his former letter, and what follows in this, is declared by the British minister to rest in the despatch of the 23d Jan. were known in substance by Mr. Smith at the time of the arrangement, as he understood not only from the admission of Mr. Smith, but from the deduction in the letter of the 11th of Oct. Now what is the deduction? by adverting to that letter it will be discovered to rest on the "official correspondence" of Mr. Erskine to his government. And what are the facts? Mr. Smith in his letter of the 19th of October very fairly admits that the "three conditions" were proposed and pressed by Mr. Erskine. But does Mr. Jackson alledge in this or any other letter, that when Mr. Erskine gave in the "three conditions" he intimated that he was not authorised to treat on other terms, or that our government so knew? I can perceive nothing of this. Indeed it would have been much more fair for the executive to have drawn a contrary admission from this sentence. For if the "three conditions" were distinctly known, and the British minister would consent, as he did consent, to adopt terms which did not comport with them, the fair inference is that he must have led our government to believe that his instructions had "two or more grades of propositions." Why then did the executive persist in the notion that the mere recital of things known to be true bore with it an insinuation of another fact which is not true.

Permit me now, sir, to read that part of Mr. Jackson's letter which is in answer to the insinuation of double instructions.

"Nothing can be more notorious than the frequency with which, in the course of a complicated negociation, ministers are furnished with a gradation of conditions, on which they may be successively authorised to conclude. So common is the case which you put hypothetically, that in acceding to the justice of your statement, I feel impelled to make only one observation upon it, which is, that it does not strike me as bearing upon the consideration of the unauthorised arrangement concluded here, inasmuch as in point of fact Mr. Erskine had no such graduated instruction. You are already acquainted with that which was given, and I have had the honor of informing you, that it was the only one by which the conditions on which he was to conclude were prescribed. So far from the terms, which he was actually induced to accept, having been contemplated by that instruction he himself states that they were substituted by you in lieu of those originally proposed."

Here Mr. Jackson meets the insinuation, not by talking of the respect due to his government, but by an open and unequivocal denial. "Mr. Erskine had no such graduated instructions." You, sir, he says to Mr. Smith, have never seen the despatch of the 23d of January, and altho' you might have been induced to think that Mr. Erskine had father powers, I have informed you, and again repeat that it is not so.—— Does not this renewed asseveration afford a strong ground for belief that Mr. Jackson never had in mind the insinuation with which he is charged. One word, sir, as to what is said respecting the substitution. In this as well as the former letter, it appears to me that the remark that Mr. Erskine had stated that the terms finally agreed on were substituted in lieu of those originally proposed, is made for the very obvious purpose of shewing that in Mr. Erskine's own conception the agreement did not comport with the "three conditions."

In the course of the correspondence the next letter is that of Mr. Smith of the 1st of Nov. from which I will read a few passages. In answer to the explanation, he says:—"Altho' the delay and apparent reluctance in specifying the grounds of the disavowal of the arrangement with respect to the orders in council do not correspond with the course of proceeding deemed most becoming the occasion, yet as the explanation has at length been thus made, it only remains as to that part of the disavowed arrangement to regret that such considerations should have been allowed to outweigh the solid objections to the disavowal."

While the disavowal was a matter of discussion, it might be proper to canvass the reasons on which it was attempted to be justified. But after the explanation had been given and recognized by our government, it was not strictly necessary to intimate as is here done, that the British minister had behaved unbecomingly in delaying that explanation, or in evincing a reluctance to give it at all. Besides, sir, as the first letter of Mr. Smith is dated the 9th of October, and the letter of Mr. Jackson is of the 23d of the same month, there was really no great delay, and as to any reluctance, I find in Mr. Jackson's first letter of the 11th of October, the same causes assigned for the disavowal as in that of the 23d, with perhaps less force.

The letter of Mr. Smith closes thus:—

"I abstain, sir, from making any particular animadversions on several irrelevant and improper allusions, in your letter, not at all comporting with the professed disposition to adjust in an amicable manner the differences unhappily subsisting between the two countries. But it would be improper to conclude the few observations to which I purposely limit myself, without adverting to your repetition of a language implying a knowledge on the part of this government that the instructions of your predecessor did not authorise the arrangement formed by him. After the explicit and peremptory asseveration that this government had no such knowledge, and that with such a knowledge no such arrangement would have been entered into, the view, which you have again presented of the subject, makes it my duty to apprize you, that such insinuations are inadmissible in the intercourse of a foreign minister with a government that understands what it owes to itself."

Shall I say, sir, that in this part of the letter the secretary shews such a want of temper, the expressions used by him are so harsh, that as an American, I have to regret that he ever suffered the paper to pass the threshold of his office. I admire firmness, and when the occasion demands it our public functionaries ought to use the language of complaint and expostulation, nay, even that of crimination, but then it ought to be done in terms which are decorous. To tell a minister in terms that he has made "several irrelevant and improper allusions in his letter," without specifying wherein, is not using the language even of dignified resentment. And while a negociation is pending, the adoption of such language must irritate, and however intended, can have the effect only of bringing it to a disastrous close.

I am now come to Mr. Jackson's last letter, and you will here permit me to repeat, that I feel no inclination to justify the manner in which the correspondence was conducted on his part. The close of this letter in particular is so uncourteous, that but for the letter of Mr. Smith, to which it is in answer, I should call it rude. The charges however made against the British minister, of conduct unbecoming and improper, in the plainest terms, and without coloring or qualification, invited a reply out of the ordinary course of diplomatic civility.

Mr. Jackson, in his letter of the 4th of November, thus expresses himself:

"I am concerned, sir, to be obliged a second time to appeal to those principles of public law under the sanction and protection of which I was sent to this country. Where there is not freedom of communication in the term substituted for the more usual one of verbal discussion, there can be little useful intercourse between ministers; and one at least, of the epithets which you have thought proper to apply to my last letters, is such as necessarily abridges that freedom. That any thing therein contained may be irrelevant to the subject, it is of course competent in you to endeavor to shew, and as far as you succeed in so doing, in so far will my argument lose of its validity—but as to the propriety of my allusions, you must allow me to acknowledge only the decision of my own sovereign, whose commands I obey, and to whom alone I can consider myself responsible. Beyond this it suffices that I do not deviate from the respect due to the government to which I am accredited.

"You will find that in my correspondence with you, I have carefully avoided drawing conclusions that did not necessarily follow from the premises advanced by me, and least of all should I think of uttering an insinuation, where I was unable to substantiate a fact. To facts, such as I have become acquainted with them, I have scrupulously adhered, and in so doing I must continue, whenever the good faith of his majesty's government is called in question, to vindicate its honor and dignity in the manner that appears to me best calculated for that purpose."

Now, what are the insinuations which Mr. Jackson "had uttered" and the facts he had stated? I find it no where said that he had *uttered* the insinuation complained of, the charge on the contrary is that he has used a language which by implication is said to convey the idea so offensive to our government. And what, sir, is this language? I have already given it to you in detail, and will only here remark generally, that I see nothing in it but an adherence to two facts, that the despatch of the 23d of January, was the only authority which Mr. Erskine had to conclude an arrangement, and that the 'three conditions' forming the substance of that despatch, were known to our government. Permit me to remark that if the insinuation is not contained in the former letters, it certainly is not in this.

But it is said that inasmuch as Mr. Smith had charged Mr. Jackson with the insinuation, and as Mr. Jackson makes no denial, but declares that he should not think of uttering an insinuation where he was not able to substantiate a fact, it is an admission of the charge. If we strip the sentence of its severity and rudeness, we will perceive that Mr. Jackson, never having uttered the insinuation in terms, must have understood that Mr. Smith perceived it in the statement of the two facts, and as he knew this statement to be correct, he meant to adhere to it, notwithstanding Mr. Smith might draw an inference which did not inevitably flow from it. At best this sentence is equivocal, and our executive might have understood Mr. Jackson as saying I did not think of making the insinuation of which you complain, because I am not able to substantiate the fact.

Will any gentleman still say that Mr. Jackson ought explicitly to have renounced his error, to have acknowledged that he did mean the insinuation, and that it was without foundation. If he does say so, he must have forgot the course and temper of this correspondence. Certainly there was nothing in Mr. Smith's last letter, which could possibly lead to conciliation or concession. When equals meet we must expect that harshness will meet harshness, and when one party will permit himself to be uncivil, he must expect incivility, no courtesy or concession from the other.

I have now done with the correspondence as it relates to the insult. And, sir, lest I may be misunderstood, I will now state, that it is not my intention to intimate that our government knew that Mr. Erskine made the arrangement without authority. My aim has been to shew that Mr. Jackson did not use "a language implying a knowledge in this government, that the instructions of his predecessor did not authorise the arrangement formed by him." To myself the considerations I have urged are satisfactory.

[*Mr. Emott's speech to be continued.*]

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9.

THE undersigned Spanish Vice-Consul for the District of Columbia, resident in Alexandria, having received notice that the Supreme Junta of Spain has ordered all the Custom House Officers of those places in their dependence to which American or other neutral vessels are permitted to trade, to admit none but those who come with papers duly certified by any of his Catholic majesty's Consuls in office, takes the opportunity to give this caution to the merchants in this said District, for which he has been appointed these three years past, and in an uninterrupted exercise of his functions.

PAUL CHACON.

January 9, 1810.

The last advices from Jamaica, inform us of the state of the markets in that island, which are as follows:

Flour,	$18
Lumber,	$60
Staves,	very high

And all American produce was on the rise.

By the last arrivals from Lisbon, we learn that the Portuguese government have laid an export duty of 30 per cent. before granting it permission to let it be re-shipped for England, or any port in Great Britain.

IMPORTANT.—Extract of a letter from one of the most respectable houses in London, to a partner of the house in N. York, dated London, Nov. 7, 1809.—"I am very sorry to inform you, that letters have been received by me from Naples of the middle of October, [much later than our advices] advising, that all the American vessels entered at that port have been seized by special orders from Paris. I recommend you to suspend all speculations to that quarter until more favorable intelligence is received.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the same system will be extended to Tonningen and every port on the continent under the control of France."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St Louis to his friend in Lexington.

"ST. LOUIS, *Nov.* 30, 1809.

DEAR SIR,

"Some few days before my return to St. Louis, maj. Peter Chouteau had arrived from his Missouri expedition. This gentleman possesses a very extensive influence with the Indians with this country, founded on the openness, sincerity and justice with which he has ever treated them.

"On the failure of all other expedients for restoring the Mandane chief to his peo-

...major Chouteau was selected as the one...reon, whose address, in the conduct of ...an enterprise, was esteemed preferable... military equipment. The result has ...y justified the public in expectation.—...chief and his family were safely landed... his village on the 24th of Sept. last, ...an absence of about three years.

The banks of the Missouri are inhabited by very numerous and warlike nations ...dians, and the appearance of military ...ration will always be considered by ...children of the forest as the signal ...olence, or as an invitation to the com...

Major Chouteau foresaw and foretold from this cause, the embarrassments ...h awaited the expedition of Ensign ...r in the year 1807—observing, that if ...re determined to rely on the strength ...e party, and to open a passage with ...word, no certain calculations could be ...; it might require 500 men—10,000 ...t be found insufficient.

This river has become of late a subject ...o much interesting curiosity, that I ...e sought frequent occasions of conversing with the major, with respect to the nation, soil, climate, vegetable and animal productions, &c. I shall take a more ...re moment to communicate the various ...nations with which he has obligingly ...ed me, confining myself at this time ...rief notice of those facts which struck ...s new, and worthy of farther enquiry ...nforms me that the Buffaloe, which ...know to be innumerable on the banks ...in the neighborhood of the river, might ...ade a source of inexhaustible supply ...ne wool to our manufactories. This ...al casts a rich fleece in the spring or in ...beginning of the summer, which the ...ans at very cheap rates might be ...ed to collect in vast quantities. It is ...probable that parts only of the Buffa... produce wool suitable for the manufac... of cloths. The major brought several ...imens, of various degrees of fineness, ...best of which has been spun into very ...utiful yarn by Madame Chouteau and ...into socks and mittens. Let our Atlantic friends beware, lest this valuable staple ...supercede in time, their boasted adoption of the Merinos.

The climate of the upper country is represented by the major to be very salubrious; the soil however is poor and unproductive, and contains every where indications of volcanic eruptions. He appears to be of opinion that the precious metals will be, one day, discovered—that they abound, in Louisiana, has long been a well founded conjecture, and the relations of every successive explorer add strength to the supposition."

Read Americans! Attention!—The following authentic article corroborates the statement of the piece we published on Tuesday last, respecting the magnitude of Napoleons captures. If facts can be allowed any weight in silencing impudent defamation, & exposing the treachery of French artizans, it will be of the greatest importance to obtain from the other sea ports similar statements. We beg our Editorial friends to procure and publish them. Thus will it be seen whether the clamor for war with England be not intended to cover French injuries.—[*Balt. Fed. Rep.*]

An authentic statement of captures of the property of the citizens of the U. States by the belligerent powers of Europe since the raising of the embargo last March, as ...ensaured in the nine public offices in Philadelphia.

Amount of captures by the British 30,000 dollars, 10,000 whereof has been restored.

Amount of captures by the French including one vessel plundered and burnt at ...,* 58,420 dollars, 38,500 dollars whereof ...been recaptured by the British and restored on salvage.

Amount of captures by the Danes 209,542 dollars, 94,500 whereof has been released ...paying charges which in some instances ...ount to a species of ransom.

Amount captured by the Spaniards 10,000 dollars, whereof no tidings since captured.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1809.

The above includes no part of the late seizures in Italy, or the rumored French ...tures in the Indian seas.

Or as they would say at Washington, "trespass on our commercial rights."

[*U. S. Gaz.*

The Political Sublime.—BURKE says that ...ror is one great source of *The Sublime*. ...haps it may appear hereafter, that the ...onal concerns of a certain Great Republic were administered for several successive years, under the continual influence of Terror. Will not that be the true POLITICAL SUBLIME! (*Freeman's Journal.*

The Diplomatic Terminus—It was a maxim with the Romans never to suffer the god *Terminus*, who guarded their boundaries to recede an inch. Both the American and British governments, in their diplomatic ceremonies, adore that stiff old deity most devoutly. Nothing is wanted to make peace at once, but a SPIRIT OF MUTUAL ACCOMMODATION.

(*Ibid.*)

"*It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good.*"

The Danish consuls are likely to reap a fine harvest of fees from certificates of the genuineness of our naval and commercial papers. If this be not raising tribute upon us in our own ports, those gentlemen will disinterestedly receive no compensation.

[*Balt. Fed. Rep.*

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned, his Danish majesty's charge des affaires, and consul general to the United States, avails himself of this method to inform the merchants of the U. States, trading to the Danish dominions, that he has received instructions from his government to furnish American vessels trading to Danish ports, with a certificate, the object of which is to prove, that the passport and the other papers relative to the ship, as well as to the cargo given by the requisite American authorities, are genuine and correct. Similar certificates will, on application, be given by his majesty's consul in New York, and by the vice-consuls in their states. These certificates will be demanded at all the Danish custom-houses, previous to the admission of the vessels to an entry, from every American vessel that shall arrive with a cargo taken on board at an American port, and which shall have cleared out after the publication of this notice.

P. PEDERSON.

Danish Consulate General, at Philadelphia.

Virginia Legislature.

FRIDAY, *December* 29.

The committee of propositions and grievances, have, according to order, had under their consideration, a petition to them referred, and have come to the following resolution thereon:

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, That the petition of the president and directors of the Great Hunting Creek Bridge Company, praying that an act may pass, legalising the location of the abutment of the said bridge upon Henry street of the town of Alexandria, continued into Fairfax, and confirm to the said company all the rights, benefits, privileges and immunities which they enjoyed under the act of incorporation, is reasonable.

MONDAY, *January* 1.

Mr. Morgan (of Ohio) from the committee of propositions and grievances, presented

A bill "Supplemental to the act, entitled an act, incorporating a company to build a toll bridge over Great Hunting Creek, in the county of Fairfax," which bill was received and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *January* 8.

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

Mr. Smilie asked leave of absence for Mr. Rea, (Penn.) for one week from this day. Granted.

On motion of *Mr. Morrow*, a bill for regulating applications for public lands was read and referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

Mr. Livermore offered a resolution to request the secretary of the treasury to lay before this house a copy of any instructions which may have been given to the several collectors of the United States, relative to refusing clearances to private armed vessels of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. Nelson from the committee on the military establishments of the U. S. on the president's message of the 3d inst. reported in part, the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision be immediately made by law for raising 20,000 volunteers, to be enlisted and held for time from their enlistment. Referred to the committee of the whole house on Monday next, and ordered to be printed.

Several private petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Eppes called the order of the day, and the house went into committee of the whole on the bill for renewing the act commonly called the Mediterranean fund law. The bill was reported without amendment, and passed to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Macon called for the order of the day on the bill reported by the committee of foreign relations, respecting the commercial intercourse between the U. S. & G. B. and France and their dependencies. The house went into committee of the whole on the bill, Mr. DESHA in the chair.

Mr. Livermore opposed the section which interdicts our waters to foreign vessels.

Mr. Sawyer was also against the bill, as he thought it not sufficiently energetic, he therefore moved that the committee rise and report progress, in order to postpone the bill until some time in February next.

Mr. Macon spoke as chairman of the committee who reported the bill to explain the ideas of that committee on the subject. He stated that it was their intention to take off all restrictions on trade from our own people, and place those restrictions on those who had abused us, to wit: Great Britain and France. If people want stronger measures this did not prevent Congress resorting to such measures. But for his part he thought we ought to first resort to such measures as our circumstances enables us to support. He was not for a declaration of war against Great Britain at this time. He hoped negociation might still be resorted to. He did not think the petty quarrel between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Smith had altered the situation of the two nations. The President, in his message of 29th November, had hinted that he still expected to negociate, and he hoped he might have a chance to make the attempt.

Mr. Pickman rose to make some observations on the bill. He was opposed to some parts of the bill, but wished the bill might pass in some shape or other, as our present situation required that something should be done immediately for the relief of the nation.

Mr. Taylor was of the same opinion with *Mr. Pickman*. He stated that the country was in a situation that required immediate attention; he had information laid on his table that one hundred British ships were now at Amelia Island, ready to take the bread from the mouth of our honest and upright merchants.

Mr. Livermore still opposed to prohibiting British small craft from entering our ports. Mentioned the article of Plaister of Paris, a necessary article which was brought into our ports by British vessels, and which could not so conveniently be imported in our own vessels.

Mr. Sawyer spoke again. He said now is the time for the country to take a warlike attitude—join in the system of the European powers—make an eruption into Canada, and the fall of Great Britain would be inevitable.

Mr. Sheffey was in favor of the bill—he was not opposed to energetic measures of defence; but he was opposed to war at this time; he protested againts the gentleman's idea of invading Canada.

Mr. Burwell was in favor of the bill; he thought it high time to lay aside all commercial restrictions. He spoke at considerable length and with great judgment on the subject. He was not for war at this time.

Mr. Sawyer's motion for the committee to rise was taken and lost.

Mr. Livermore moved to strike out the fourth section of the bill. Lost.

Mr. Chittenden moved to amend the fifth section by adding—Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the article of salt from Great Britain and France and their dependencies.

Mr. Pickman rose and opposed the whole fifth section, and wished to strike it out.

Mr. Sheffey moved to have the committee rise and report progress; as the section was an important one he wished that members might have time to consider the subject.

Mr. Macon made a few observations respecting the evasion of the non-intercourse law, when the committee rose and reported progress and had leave to sit again.

A motion was made for adjournment and lost.

The house resolved into committee of the whole on the report of the contested election of Jonathan Jennings.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Girl, between 11 and 13 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

January 6.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Brig Sophilia, Brooks, Liverpool—ballast—Bowie, &c. George-Town.

Schooner Triumph, Mitchell, Norfolk—sundries—different merchants.

Schooner Sally, Emery, Sace—sundries—to William Yeaton.

Sloop George, Williamson, Norfolk—to J. Patton and N. Keene.

CLEARED,

Schooner Elizabeth, Newcomb, Boston by John G. Ladd.

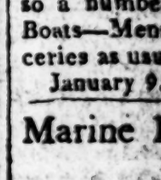
Sch'r Sampson, Kennard, Portsmouth, (N. E.) by William Yeaton.

Brig Economy, Smith, Providence—by the master.

Brig Ann, Speake, Tonningen—by Teaney and Ober.

Ship Thomas, Manter, Cadiz—by John G. Ladd.

Brig Helen, M'Cobb, Madeira—by Ja. Patton.



For New-York,

Schooner SALLY,

JOHN EMERY, Master;

Will sail in all this week.—A few barrels will be taken on Freight. Apply to

W. Yeaton,

Ramsay's wharf.

January 9. 3t

English Cheese and Porter.

A few hampers of superior double Gloucester Cheese,

100 dozen Hibbert's Brown Stout,

50 boxes best Spanish Segars,

Just received and for sale by

N. Keene,

Who has also for sale,

50 hogsheads Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.

January 9. 4t

ANTHONY RHODES,

PRINCE-STREET,

HAS FOR SALE,

FACTORY COTTON Yarn of various numbers, for weaving and knitting, American Ginghams, Stripes, Chambrays,—Bedticking, Shirting, Sheeting and Diapers, also Cotton Threads of various colors, all at factory prices—Rhode Island Cheese, Potatoes, Cyder, and Apples, by the barrel, Beef and Herrings, per barrel, Mould & dip't Candles, per box, Sugar, per barrel, Corn & Wine, per barrel, Cotton, per bale, coarse Cotton Handkerchiefs, per bale or piece—Also a number of Rhode-Island built Mosses Boats—Mens and Womens Shoes, and Groceries as usual.

January 9. co

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1810.

THE stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that the directors have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent on that part of the capital stock now paid, for the last six months—which will be ready to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives in ten days from this date.

By order,

J. B. Nickolls, *Sec'y.*

January 4. co

JOHN R. COOKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (RANDOLPH.)

PRACTISES in the *Inferior and Superior Courts of the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, and in the Superior Court of Loudoun.*

December 12. law6

For Sale or Lease.

I wish to sell, or lease on ground rent for ever, a Lot of Ground on the south side of Prince street, between Alfred and Patrick streets.

R. Moss.

January 5. 2aw4w

☞ *Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.*

INSURANCE OFFICE, 19th *Dec.* 1809.

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election of fifteen directors, will be held at the court house in Alexandria, on Monday the 15th day of January next, ensuing.

By order,

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

2aw3w Jan.

☞ Mr. Davis, of Richmond, will insert the above advertisement in his paper once a week till the 15th of January.

TO THE PUBLIC

Who are affected with Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected COLDS. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are willing to bestow.—Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas and consumptions. The many cases of the kind which fell under my observation, the disappointment I experienced in practice, from remedies highly recommended, and my own pre-disposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider whether a compound, consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence that I found this composition far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. I am perfectly satisfied, that practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine on the list of their most favorite remedies; as it can in no case do harm. I will abide by this motto:

NO RELIEF NO PAY.

This motto may be deemed ostentatious by some, and amounting to a positiveness that the medicine will invariably effect a cure in any stage of a disease like a miracle; the proprietor is far from believing that this medicine will render mankind immortal; but he is fully sensible if taken seasonably, and according to the directions, it will either prevent or cure, and if unseasonably, it will most sensibly alleviate distress and prolong life; and having no desire to profit by the confidence of the sick and afflicted, induces me to make the above overture. Should the contrary appear in any instance, as in some it possibly may, the money for the medicine will be cheerfully refunded by the person who may vend the same.

GEORGE ROGERS.

N. B. The above named medicine is secured to the subscriber by letters patent from the President of the United States, and prepared at his Dispensary in Northampton county of Hampshire and state of Massachusetts.

To the Public.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rogers's Vegetable, &c. and a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induces me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of Dec. 1807, in consequence of taking a violent cold I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having greatly suffered from it. The disorder increasing rapidly upon me, in the spring of 1807, I consulted Dr. C. L. Seeger, but the urgency of his business prevented him from attending at that time, particularly to my case. My business made it necessary for me to leave home and be absent the greater part of summer, which deprived me of the able professional assistance of Dr. Seeger. In September last, a severe cold brought on a violent cough and the disorder assumed an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period—I was extremely *debilitated, emaciated and confined*. Such was the irritability of my lungs I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable, &c. for about two months I was perfectly relieved of the dreadful cough which had so long afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the asthma—In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since. As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail.—And I do not hesitate to declare my solemn conviction, both from my own experience and observing its effects on others, that Dr. Rogers's V. P. D. is an easy, safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonic complaints that the world has ever witnessed.

Jacob W. Brewster.

Northampton, January, 1809.

THIS may certify, that about the first of October last, I was attacked with a violent cough, which proceeded, as was the opinion of my physician, who is a man well approved of in his profession, from a bruise which I received on my left side about 4 fortnights before. By his consent I tried Rogers's Pulmonic Detergent—I was very weak and low and took but half the quantity prescribed by his directions. In three days I was much relieved, and in eight days quite cured of the cough.

Moses Parsons, jun.

Northampton, February, 1809.

Northampton, (Mass.) Feb. 1809.

I James Heaton, also hereby certify, that in the fall of the year 1808, I was seized with a severe cold attended by an obstinate and distressing cough. The violence of my cough soon produced a pain in my side and breast, and frequently spitting of blood, in short, all the horrid symptoms of a consumption were rapidly assailing me. In this situation I was recommended to Dr. George Rogers, who rendered me immediate relief by administering his Vegetable Deturgent. I have continued the use of it ever since, and for three months past, though not completely restored to health, I have been able constantly to attend to my business—and I fully believe that my partial restoration has been solely owing (under God) to this valuable medicine.

James Heaton.

To the Public.

In consequence of taking a severe cold in May, 1808, I was seized with a violent pain in my side, attended with a distressing cough, which, although I had the advice and prescriptions of a respectable physician lasted me four weeks, without any alevia tion. I then applied to Dr. George Rogers, who administered his Vegetable Pulmonic Deturgent, which gave me immediate relief; and in ten days I was entirly freed from the pain in my side and cough.

Charles Chapman.

Northampton, March, 1809.

I, ELIJAH NORTON, jun. of Westampton, in Massachusetts, do certify, that in the last year I was attended with a great debility, weakness of the lungs, distressed for breath, and a violent cough, attended with a fever for a number of months; about the 15th of August I began the use of Dr. George Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Deturgent. I kept in the use of it about three months. Immediately after taking this medicine my cough abated, and I could breathe with more freedom. I would recommend the medicine from my own experience, to those who are troubled with a cough, and disorders of the lungs and breast, and consumptive complaints, and do believe it to be a valuable and useful medicine.

Elijah Norton, jun.

Westampton, Feb. 21, 1809.

☞ *For sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, agent for the proprietor.*

October 31. 1aw6m

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust to him from Mr. *William Hodgson*, dated on the 10th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. John Hopkins—will, on the first day of February next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day at the same hour, proceed to sell, at the court-house, in Alexandria, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money three thousand acres of LAND, situate on the left fork of Big Sandy Creek, which land was, at the time of the grants for the same, in the county of Monongalia, in the state of Virginia.

The above tracts of land were granted by the state of Virginia, to John Allison by three several patents containing respectively one thousand acres, and bearing date on the first day of October, 1784, which land has been since duly conveyed to the said William Hodgson by deed dated 2d of August, 1790.

Edmund J. Lee, *Trustee.*

Nov. 27. eots

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the House on Fairfax-street, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mrs. *S. Nickolls*. The assessors say this property is worth four thousand two hundred dollars, and have, year after year, assessed it at this sum; but the subscriber now offers it for sale at the half o the assessed value.

He also offers for sale,

The vacant Lots on Fairfax and Franklin-streets. Assessors have said that these Lots are worth three thousand two hundred dollars per acre, and have assessed them at that rate; but the subscriber will take less than the half of that sum per acre.

He would gladly sell all his property on the Mall—his Houses on King-street, near Royal-street—his Houses on the same street, near Washington street—his ground-rents, or any other property he has in Alexandria, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months.—Apply to Cuthbert Powell or

S. Cooke.

Loudoun, March 30. taw

GRAND LOTTERY,

Three Prizes of 25,000 Dolls. each.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

Union College Lottery, No. I.

MANAGERS.

William W. Gilbert, Benjamin Dewitt, George Merchant, | *Isaac Dennison, Stephen Thorne.* AND

SCHEME.

3	Prizes of	$25 000 is	$75,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5 000	5 000
4	250 Tickets each,	7 000	7,000
2		2,000	4,000
5		1,000	5,000
28		500	14.000
30		200	6 0.0
50		100	5,000
100		50	5,000
200		20	4,000
10,500		10	105,000
10,924	Prizes,		245,000
24,076	Blanks,		
35,000	Tickets, at 7 dollars, is		245,000

Less than 2 1-4 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.

1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled to $1,000.

1st do. 15th do. 250 Tickets from No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive.*

1st do. 20th do. 250 do. from No. 251 to 500, inclusive.

1st do. 25th do 550 do. from No. 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive

1st do 30th do. 250 do from No. 22,251 to 22,500, inclusive

1st do. 35th do. Cash, 25,000 dolls.

1st do. 40th do. 1000

1st do. 45th do. 25,000

First 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

☞ The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 300 to be drawn) until finished.

TICKETS for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expence Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery, and the difference paid in cash. Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn, at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.

* Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets, with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing; and in the like manner with tickets for the 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets! Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the property of *A*, the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which wil entitle *A* to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be No 175, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500 The first drawn number, on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,250 to 22,500—Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

New Tooth Extractor.

THE subscriber has effected an improvement in the instrument for extracting teeth, by which that operation is rendered considerably less painful, and more safe, than by the common method, and applies in all cases.

During some months use of this instrument, (the only one except Bruff's Patent, where that will apply) the jaw has in no instance been injured, nor the gum torn (or lacerated.)

Persons who chuse it, attended at their homes as usual. Apply lower end of Prince-street to

Ch: Douglas.

Intending to apply for a patent, it cannot be seen for examination at present.

December 28. eo3m

For Rent or Sale,

A Bake-house & Dwelling-house.

THAT Bake House and Dwelling House situate at the corner of Water and Oronoko streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Jamieson. Possession may be had the first day of January next.

John Dundas.

November 7. d1wkeotf

LANDS

Near Alexandria to be Rented.

I WILL rent on moderate terms, to approved tenants, the whole, or any part of the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

160 acres comprehending that beautiful island called Bellisle, and upwards of 60 acres of marsh adjoining; the soil is excellent, and well adapted to the cultivation of oats, indian corn, vegetables and grasses; the marsh would afford a fund of manure for the adjoining lands, and is capable of being converted at an expence probably not exceeding 3000 dollars, into a watered meadow of inexhaustible fertility. The island has been joined to the main by a substantial causeway, abounds with wild fowl, and affords two excellent fishing landings for shad and herrings, which from their proximity to the rising cities, have been fished for several seasons past to great advantage. The improvements are a young apple orchard, a timothy meadow, and a house for the accommodation of fishermen.

140 acres situate on the eastern side of the Washington and Alexandria turnpike road, and distant about 1 mile from Alexandria, 5 from Washington and half a mile from the river. This property is under good enclosure, and will be divided into a number of handsome lots, well adapted to grass, gardens, or country retreats.

60 acres bounded by the western side of the said turnpike; will be divided into lots of a convenient depth, some of which will be sold in fee simple, affording a delightful view of the Potomac and Analosta rivers, of the navy yard and the cities of Washington Alexandria and Georgetown.

120 acres situate about a mile from Alexandria, and extending nearly a mile on each side of the Georgetown turnpike road. The whole of this tract lies remarkably level, and may be converted into grass lots and meadow, equal to any in the county

30 Acres adjacent to the Federal Spring, near the country seat of captain William Harper. A great part of this tract is prime meadow land; the situation well calculated for a retreat, or for a place of public entertainment, possessing the advantage of some excellent springs, and a fine picturesque prospect.

500 acres, situate between the new George-Town turnpike and Leesburg road, 150 acres whereof are arable and meadow land, the remainder woodland. Upon the premises there is a small but convenient dwelling house, situate on a commanding eminence, with kitchen, laundry, ice house, smoke house, corn house, stables, overseer's house, and other convenient out houses, a choice selection of fruit trees from the best nurseries, many of them in full bearing, consisting of the finest pears, peaches, apples, quinces, cherries, plumbs, almonds, apricots, mulberries, &c. with walnuts, grapes, strawberries, currants, and other hortulan productions, a never failing spring of water, and a meadow below the hill, lately sown and well set with timothy. In point of salubrity of air, beauty of prospect, fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, this tract is equalled by few in the district.

ALSO,

For sale, or to be leased on ground rent for ever,

Upwards of 700 Building Lots, situate in the northern district of the town of Alexandria, partly on Queen, Columbus and Alfred streets, near the Episcopal church, and partly on Washington, Madison, Oronoko and Fairfax streets, among which are about 40 Lots fronting on the river, where the channel is bold, navigable and well calculated for wharfing

A plot and surveys will be shewn by col. George Gilpin, and the terms made known upon application to

Ch. Alexander.

January 4. eo1m

Notice is hereby given

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of chusing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gu den Chapin, *Cash.*

December 19. eots

505 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WISH TO SELL the above quantity of LAND, situated near the road leading from Georgetown to Alexandria, and about an equal distance from each town.

This property is finely one half covered with wood, which will render it an advisable purchase, on the terms that I will sell it.

George H Terrett, Esq. will shew the land to any gentleman who wishes to see it, and will give the necessary information.

George H. Chapman.

December 16. gatf